

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mexico Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

PLAN OF HER PROPOSED EXHIBIT

An interesting sketch from Lieutenant Baker, the Commissioner Sent to Mexico in behalf of the World's Fair. Work Done by the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Other National Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Lieut. Baker, the commissioner sent on behalf of the world's fair to Mexico, forwards an interesting sketch of a plan for a Mexican exhibit at the exhibition, which has been prepared and submitted to the Mexican authorities by well known artists of that republic. In it they say:

"Mexico, with all the other nations of the world, will participate in the grand exposition to be held at Chicago in the year 1893; and this memorandum is for the purpose of submitting to the National government of Mexico, and the information of all others interested, a plan which we believe will be acceptable and will accomplish fully the objects desired."

"To present the Mexican republic in the most favorable light, we have the most abundant material in the history of Mexico. The Spaniards were the first to penetrate into the interior of the country, and they met there a most unexpected culture. They were surprised to find what progress had been made by a nation which had no knowledge of Europe. We therefore take as a basis for an exhibit the history of the epoch of Fernando Cortez, and present the following plan:

"At the front of the ground allotted to the Mexican government we suggest the erection of a building, and for this purpose the one erected by this government at the Paris exposition of 1889 may be utilized. Proceeding from this edifice we enter a street made to exactly represent in style and character a street in the ancient Mexico. In the middle of it will be a canal, leading to the foot of the Aztec pyramids, the Aztecs, which is at the end of the street. Some Indians will be at hand to transport passengers in boats and canoes from one part of this street to another. The houses on either side will vary in construction, representing the most characteristic buildings of Mexico, beginning with the habitations of the poor Indian in the country districts and up to the palaces of the Aztec nobles. The Indians will serve to exhibit the industrial products and curiosities of ancient Mexico."

"The building of these houses may be done by the state, or the larger cities of the republic which may desire to take part. Specific information, plans and drawings will be furnished by the exposition commission. The houses and the palaces beyond the Aztec pyramids, which are at the end of the street, will be reproduced as exactly as possible from the traditions and authentic copies preserved by historical records. In its interior may be shown the semi-circular panoramas. The first will depict the Conque of Mexico by Fernando Cortez, at the moment when the Spaniards arrived at the center of the Aztec empire. The second will show the Aztec pyramids, the clouds of smoke the blue mountains form the background, and will also be interesting as showing the rich armor and clothing of the Aztecs, as well as peculiar examples of architecture and special scenery, occupying a large space."

"The second will show modern Mexico as seen from the terrace of the castle of Chapultepec, with its majestic trees thousands of years old, and in the field left a regiment of soldiers engaged in martial exercises. It will also show on a large scale the valley of Mexico with the city and the great lakes surrounded by the mountains, among which may be seen Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, forming one magnificent whole, which will be a lifelike and interesting memory in the mind of every spectator."

"Exact drawings and plans of the grounds and buildings will be given and the artistic skill of those engaged upon this enterprise warrants the assurance that it will be carried out in a manner creditable to the republic of Mexico."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—During the early part of congress the work of the house committee on public buildings and grounds was the subject of much discussion in the halls of the Capitol and in the press of the country, and the opinion was freely expressed that the appropriations were recommending for public buildings would bankrupt the government.

The following statement, prepared by Representative Millikin, chairman of the committee, shows the work of the committee during the entire congress. Four hundred and eleven house bills, for the erection of new public buildings, and for the completion or extension of buildings now in progress of construction, were referred to the committee, asking appropriations amounting to \$71,562,212 of the bills reported from the committee ninety-three passed the house, appropriating \$12,576,682.

One hundred and twenty-nine senate bills were referred to the committee, asking appropriations amounting to \$29,122,500. In most cases these bills were for buildings at places for which house bills of a similar nature had been introduced.

Of the senate bills eighty-five were reported to the house with amendments reducing the appropriation to amounts to correspond with amounts reported in house bills. The eighty-five are as follows:

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came from the senate asked an aggregate appropriation of \$24,640,000. As reported by the committee that amount was reduced to \$14,331,000. Of the bills passed eighty-five were approved by the president appropriating \$12,576,682, and four vetoed appropriating \$3,000,000.

The committee this session have had before it a larger number of bills, involving a much larger appropriation than have been referred to in any congress since the organization of the government. The policy of the committee has been to provide for buildings at a larger number of places, and limit the appropriations.

In the fiftieth congress but forty-seven public buildings bills became law, appropriating \$10,557,000, while this congress provided for eighty-five buildings, and only exceeded the appropriation of the fiftieth congress by about \$1,614,682.

AN APPEAL FOR A TARIFF.

Argentine Republic Needs One to Help Restore the Credit of the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The bureau of the American republics is informed that the president of the Argentine Republic has recommended to the congress of that country several very radical revenue laws, which have created a bitter enmity against the administration in commercial circles. The president, in his message, holds that such measures are absolutely necessary to maintain the credit of the government, and asks their endorsement by congress; but congress has not yet ratified his suggestion. He proposes first to impose an export duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem upon animal oil, horns, jerked beef, bone ash, horse hair, hides and skins, bones, wool, tallow and ostrich feathers, which constitute the great bulk of the exports of the Argentine republic. It is a proposal which would materially increase the import tariff, if being understood that the proceeds shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the interest upon the public debt.

Vessels under a foreign flag which are in the coasting trade shall pay the following annual license duties:

1. Vessels less than fifty tons register \$10.
2. Vessels upwards of fifty tons register \$10 for every ten tons register or fraction thereof.

Another decree recommends a license tax of \$10,000 on foreign insurance companies, and requires a deposit of \$100,000 as a guarantee before they may be allowed to continue business. It further requires foreign insurance companies to pay a tax of 7 per cent. on the premiums received from policies issued in the Argentine Republic. This decree will seriously affect a number of life and fire insurance companies of the United States which have branches in the Argentine Republic.

The same decree imposes a tax of 2 per cent. on the gold and paper deposits of private banks, which will greatly damage the general business of English, French, German and Italian banks now established in the Argentine republic, which with capital exceeding \$75,000,000 of gold.

A similar decree requires that all taxes, customs duties and licenses shall be paid in gold.

JEANSVILLE MINE HORROR.

The Coroner's Jury Inquiring Into Its Cause—The Rescued Men Recovering.

JEANSVILLE, Pa., March 7.—The jury empaneled by Coroner Buck, of Carbon county, to investigate the cause of the mine disaster of Feb. 4, by which thirteen miners lost their lives in No. 1 slope, at J. C. Hayden & Company, met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the company's office. A few more witnesses were examined, but no more light was thrown on the subject. The jury adjourned at 5 o'clock without rendering a verdict. Great interest is manifested in the proceedings. The men who are now out of danger, and are growing stronger daily. It is only a question of a week or two until they are able to walk around. They are served with fresh meat regularly each day, but complain because they cannot have all they want.

CAN'T AFFORD TO PAY HIGHER WAGES.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—A Springfield, O., special states that the employees of the Sandusky and Whitewater branches of the Big Four railway system will not be granted an increase of wages. Representative workmen met the officials of the company Thursday, and laid their grievances before President and directors. The Sandusky and Whitewater branches the employees thereof ought to be satisfied with 25 per cent. less than standard Big Four wages. It is possible that a strike will follow.

Cashed a Raised Check.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—Late yesterday afternoon an unknown man entered the Western bank on Smithfield street, and presented a check for \$2,500. The money was given him and he quickly departed. A few minutes later it was discovered by the bank officials that the check had been raised from \$25 to \$2,500. The city detectives and policemen are searching for the unknown, but having a very poor description of the man, his chances for escape are good. The bank officials have but little to say on the subject.

Bank Cashier Found Guilty.

GENESEE, N. Y., March 7.—The trial of Leonard Kahn, the cashier of the late First National bank of Dansville, was finished last evening, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Kahn was indicted for receiving a deposit, knowing the bank to be insolvent.

Crémated and Thrown Into the River.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The body of Professor William Steffen has been taken from Turner hall to Cincinnati, where it will be cremated immediately upon its arrival and its ashes will be thrown into the Ohio river, as he requested in his will.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

Comments of the Newspapers After the Day's Battle.

GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTED.

Their Majority Cut Down to Twenty-Five and Possibly Less—Three Things Revealed by the Vote—Annexation City Becoming More Popular in Canada, Closer Trade Relations with the United States Inevitable and That the Liberals Will Be Returned to Power at the Next General Election.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The morning newspapers contain very little comment on the result of Thursday's election. The Gazette (government) places the government majority at not less than 25 and possibly 35. The Herald (Lib) concedes a government majority of 11. The Star (independent) figures the government majority at 27.

An independent estimate of Thursday's vote gives the government a majority of from 28 to 30. The Gazette (government) organ says: "The majority on information now at hand cannot well fall below 25. It is a good working majority in honor of 215 members. On the issues before the country it is true that more might have been expected. It was learned, however, during the campaign that in many of the constituencies the commercial union literature with which they had been plentifully supplied for two years past, had had an unexpected effect, and there was not in the period between dissolution and polling day time to counteract the previous arguments set forth by the Wilmot-Farmer clique."

"There were found men to believe that unrestricted reciprocity with a country whose agricultural classes are suffering from extreme depression would add 50 per cent. to the value of Canadian farms. Others were found to accept, as well founded, the statements that the difference between the price of farm produce in the country markets in Canada and the price to the dealer in New York and U. S. ports, represented the loss to the Canadian farmer from the Conservative fiscal policy. This is a fact; to it is due, in a large degree, the gains of the Liberal party in Ontario. To America, perhaps, may be ascribed the greatest strength shown by the opposition in Canada. There is a clear majority in a population to whom his plan of plundering the Federal treasury naturally appealed."

"Des, as what the government organ may say, it is deeply disappointing to the party, more especially to the manufacturers, who have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain the National policy in power, and who cannot fail to see in the Liberal's reduced majority a warning on the road which plainly indicates a change regarding the fiscal policy of the country."

The most important fact revealed by Thursday's vote is that the annexation cry is not so popular in Canada as was supposed; that closer trade relations with the United States are inevitable, and that the Liberals will be returned to power at the next general election."

The Fighting at New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., March 7.—The Tories as well as the Liberals are amazed, the form at the large meeting which their candidates led up to and the other side at their crushing defeat in Thursday's election in this constituency. The country seems for unrestricted reciprocity on which the Liberal made their stand, but the vote is a heavy blow to the party. The government organ moved sufficient to undermine the Liberals. The old was turned opposite the stars and stripes, each bearing mottoes appealing to patriot. Children took it up in the schools and voted for the two parties, and many ladies were seen in the streets wearing the Tory blue ribbon. The Liberals lost, too, in a number of voters, who had gone out from them last winter. The question, however, is not the appointment of P. J. Ritchie, to the postmaster-general, was carried into the present contest to the disadvantage of the Liberals.

The Sun concludes that it had as a result from former Liberals. Of the result the Sun says that Canada has expressed its opinion of the foreign policy called unrestricted reciprocity of the party which imported the postmaster-general into the cabinet for the integrity, honor and interests of the Union. Eastern is not to be the Canadian seaport; Canadians have not been deceived by annexation; the manifest destiny of the country. On the contrary the Dominion is still to retain control of its affairs and the government of Sir John A. Macdonald has authority to treat on honorable terms with a neighboring republic.

The T. T. graph, the questioner says: "It is doubtful if the majority knew or cared much about what the consequences would be, they were misled to the real issue by sensational appeals to their loyalty. Few seemed to realize what reciprocity meant in its bearings on the welfare of St. John. They voted on the strength of their prejudices, and they were. It may be that the day will come when the election of the worst John constituency will regret their decision, and reverse it."

Later returns from other counties, N. B., say that George E. Foster, minister of finance, is elected by a small majority.

By the N. B. T. T. graph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Blaine said that he had nothing to say with regard to the Canadian election except that he had appeared to be an independent mind in matters that President Harrison had been interested in the election. "As a matter of fact," he said, "the administration is utterly indifferent as to the result. None of the

members of the cabinet or any interest in the matter and cared less about it than the Canadians usually do about our elections."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

An Outbreak Heavily Fanned at Buenos Ayres—Other Cable News.

LONDON, March 7.—Private advices received here from Buenos Ayres report a starting condition of a fair. Another outbreak is expected hourly, and the citizens are in a ferment of excitement and fear. The relations between foreign residents and natives has been growing more and more strained since the gold premium reached and passed the 250 fig. re.

Life in the city is almost unendurable, so angry is the feeling and so uncertain is the course of events. The course which reflects the popular feeling is still excited and the government has issued a decree declaring Saturday a holy day, in consequence of this disturbed state and to protect the traveling bank, which has not dared to open its doors since.

A humored and twenty of the most prominent merchants of Buenos Ayres held a conference with a view to making arrangements for a loan of \$20,000,000. It is said to be a fresh issue of paper money will be made, and that the 2 per cent. tax will be abolished in May. The premium on gold closed at 274.

Among the current and disturbing rumors is one that Senator Lopez, minister of finance, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Senator Urquiza.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the State General Assembly.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL PASSED.

It Prevents the Employment of Children Under the Age of Fourteen Years in Workshops and Factories—House and Senate in Detail—Other Ohio State News.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—After a long debate the house passed the McDermott labor bill, to prevent the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops and factories. Because of the importance of the measure its full text is given herewith:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That Section 6366 of the revised statutes of Ohio, as amended April 27, 1885, (S. O. 1, 101) be so amended as to read as follows: Section 6366. That no minor under the age of 14 years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment wherein the manufacture of any goods of any kind is carried on."

Sec. 2. Said section 6366, as amended April 27, 1885, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of September, 1891.

The vote by which the bill passed was 58 yeas to 26 nays, being just the constitutional majority. It now goes to the senate.

Roberts' bill requiring executors, administrators, trustees and guardians who do not make a final settlement within two years to file a statement with the probate judge as to how the funds are invested, passed the house.

Hudson's bill requiring county commissioners to purchase stationery for county officials, after advertising thirty days for competitive bids, passed the house. Hamilton county is the exception.

By a party vote the bill providing for the election of a state dairy and food commissioner was defeated in the house. Palmer's bill requiring an affidavit to state the particular reasons why a judge is biased in the hearing of a case, and making it the duty of the presiding judge to determine the sufficiency of the reasons assigned, also passed the house.

Benner's bill limiting to ten hours a day the work of telegraph operators, passed the house.

The house passed Moller's bill requiring the probate judge to appoint a commission of two to examine the accounts of county commissioners without warning.

The senate passed Corcoran's two bills creating depositories and depositories commissions for the public funds of Cincinnati and Hamilton county.

Chubb's bill, providing that when township trustees refuse to establish a road on petition of property holders the petitioners may appeal to the probate court, passed the senate.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill giving the county auditor power to correct the returns of banks as he does of individuals.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday: Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati Dental College, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Law, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Business, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Engineering, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Agriculture, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Commerce, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Arts and Sciences, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Music, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Fine Arts, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; Cincinnati College of Theology, Cincinnati, authorized capital \$100,000; 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HUNGRY HORDES.

They Wander Hopelessly About the Great Cities.

WANT AND WEALTH SIDE BY SIDE.

The Gleam of Gold Attracts the Unemployed to Centers of Population, and the Result is Often Distressing—The Tearing Trenchments of New York.

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THE reflective and philanthropic mind perhaps no question presents more profound interest than that of the existing poverty in the cities of the United States. With the growth of material prosperity and the increase of population in great centers of activity, this evil has rapidly increased. Now and then, through the newspapers, the public learns that John Jones, a sober and industrious workman, has been found with his wife and babies in a dying condition from lack of food. Perhaps never before, except in times of pestilence, have so many of these pitiful stories been read as during the last winter. Those who read utter a sympathetic word and shudder as they think of their own babies. Then the incident is forgotten. It happens to possess some peculiarly sensational features, as, for instance, was the case when a carpenter tried to jump from the Brooklyn bridge because he could get no work. John Jones is overwhelmed with provisions, money and jobs.

But the case of John Jones is only a bubble on the mighty current of poverty ever flowing through large cities. The wallings of hunger from thousands of infant throats never reach ears attuned to sympathy. The memories are peopled every day with those who have slid from poverty's knee into the serenity of the grave.

As Americans are a progressive people, however, and as many have gotten together so much money that chasing the nimble dollar has lost its zest, they naturally turn attention to other things. And among those poverty is receding at the present time a good deal of notice. In the effort to ameliorate existing conditions one naturally asks, with Artemus Ward, "Why is this thus? What is the reason of this business?" Of course the conclusion is quickly reached that the inherent selfishness of man or the inhumanity referred to by Mr. Pope is the first cause. But this answer does not satisfy. The public wants something more specific. Then the question be-

comes as wide as the sea and as fearful of answers as the problems of metaphysics. The first and chief practical reason is because so many human beings are packed into a limited area that the natural and artificial resources of the locality will not support life in decency and comfort. An illustration of this fact is seen in the prodigious increase in the tenement house district of New York city during the past twenty years.

In 1870 there were 14,872 tenements, with a population of 468,822 persons. In 1870 the number of tenements was estimated at 21,000, and their tenants had passed the half million mark. In 1888 the tenement houses had increased to 32,339, with a population of 1,000,000 souls. At the present time there are 35,340 tenements, and their population is over 1,250,000. These statistics, it is safe to assume, hold good, according to the ratio of population, in all the great cities in the United States. If one inquires into the causes of this overcrowding he shall find that a big city is like an enormous electric light, sending its rays all over the world. What wonder, then, that the human hordes are attracted to it, and that many of them fly into the city like birds against the thick glass of a light-house tower, only to perish. It is only human instinct after all. What man is there who has walked down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, the gay Chestnut

street in Philadelphia, or the still more monumental and attractive Broadway in New York, but has felt the delightful sense of human compassion when the hurrying crowd allows, to say nothing of the attractive windows gleaming with color and the almost endless means of amusement. Besides, the element's attractive point is almost invariably a large city. When money only enables him to land in the city, and he cannot get away. He would, if he could, turn tail and get out of the city, but he cannot. He has no other work with his hands, and another with his head can do that. Consequently he cannot get a job at clearing the streets, or on the railroad, and he knows that he cannot do with, and the only way out is to get a nestle where he can come and killed some of his competitors.

Another cause of the poverty in large cities is the enormous increase in the population of the great cities. In New York, for instance, the population in 1870 was 1,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,750,000. In London, the population in 1870 was 2,500,000, and in 1890 it was 3,500,000. In Paris, the population in 1870 was 2,000,000, and in 1890 it was 2,500,000. In Berlin, the population in 1870 was 1,500,000, and in 1890 it was 2,000,000. In St. Petersburg, the population in 1870 was 1,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,500,000. In Moscow, the population in 1870 was 1,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,500,000. In Rome, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Vienna, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Budapest, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Prague, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Warsaw, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Constantinople, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Cairo, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Bombay, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Calcutta, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Madras, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Singapore, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Hong Kong, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Shanghai, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Yokohama, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Kobe, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Osaka, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Tokyo, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. In Manila, the population in 1870 was 500,000, and in 1890 it was 700,000. 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MARCH came in like a lion and has been behaving itself in the same way ever since. The ground hog is still in it.

The Toledo Blade's war cry of "Blaine and Business" is becoming so general as to be significant for '92.

THERE is no necessity for the newspapers being too severe on "Tennyson's latest poem, 'To Sleep.' Besides being a valuable one—rated at \$45 per word—it comes in the line of "long felt wants." To those suffering from insomnia it certainly will become invaluable, if they will but read it slowly.

The general amount of sickness of the past few weeks in this city seems to continue. The physicians are kept quite busy, mostly with cases of severe colds and la grippe, but there is nothing much of a serious nature. Last year's grip victims appear to be the most susceptible to the disease this season.

SENATOR WILSON, who is known as the farmer member from Madison county, is opposed to the Rawlins bill, and intends to work against its passage. He explains his stand by stating that the bill would work an injustice to manufacturers; that to avoid this double taxation shops should shut down from December to May, thus throwing employees out of employment. Mr. Wilson exhibits a great deal of good, common sense, and when he said to a newspaper reporter that "the men who are pulling for the bill are those who work the farms and not the men who work the farms," he came near hitting the truth.

The death of Major John H. Williston is announced to have occurred at his home at Fortoria, Thursday evening. Major Williston, ex-senator from the district composed of Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot counties, was a prominent figure in the politics in this section of Ohio. He was 60 years of age and a veteran newspaper man. At the outbreak of the war he went to the front as captain of Company A, 115th Ohio, General Hazen's old regiment. At the close of hostilities Major Williston succeeded to the management of the Mirror of this city, and from here went to Bucyrus and purchased the Forum, which he disposed of in 1888.

If anyone doubts the great possibilities of this country let him study the story that comes from Iowa, to the effect that a farmer who was digging a well struck a vein of cheese, which, on analysis, proved to be composed of the natural ingredients. Now let the credulous contemplate the beams that would follow similar discoveries here in Ohio. Think of the uncontrollable enthusiasm that would result in Galion, Upper Sandusky, or even Delaware, over the announcement that they had struck natural cheese! Reflect for a moment on the possibility of either of these places bounding into prominence at one bound and—remaining bound. We're bewildered in contemplation.

SET RIGHT.

She Was Under a Misapprehension, but Her Fears Were Still.

"See here, sir," she said, as she entered a sewing machine office the other day, "your agent has imposed upon me."

"Is it possible, ma'am, in what respect?"

"Yes, sir, he has led me, and I don't want your machine."

"How has he deceived you?"

"Why, he came to my house and told me that your machine was the best in the world. Told it right before witnesses, and I can prove every word of it."

"But that was not deceiving you, ma'am."

"Yes, it was! I had the machine two days before another agent called and said his was the best, and he told a customer to back it up. He had hardly a customer when another called and said his machine had taken ten medals."

"But we have taken fifteen, ma'am."

"Oh, have you?"

"And are some of the prominent people next door?"

"Indeed?"

"And we have issued a small book on a public trial, which has been read and approved."

"Is that so? Then what machine is the best, after all?"

"Certainly."

"Then I will choose your machine, though I had a mind to choose the other, I guess I was deceived."

"I am glad to hear that, ma'am. I am glad to hear that."

"One word, sir, what is the name of the machine?"

"The name of the machine is the name of the machine."

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"The name of the machine is the name of the machine."

"The name of the machine is the name of the machine."

As Though I Were a

union of a certain kind of

separation. Twenty years

ago, I was a member of

their seven-officers' union.

When, after a long time,

was removed to London, I

one was brought to me by

mother was dead.

Years past I married a

man, and his wife married

me. I had a large family

of children. My wife

became the wife of a

man. The years brought

me to the end of my

life. I was a member of

their seven-officers' union.

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man. The years brought

me to the end of my

RAILROAD DIVIDER

A railroad divider is to be

organized in this city.

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FREE LUNCH COULD BE HAD

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had in this city.

Local Time Card.

Quick Time!

AND THE **LOWEST RATES!**

N. Y. P. AND C. DIVISION.
CITY DEPT.
(In effect Nov. 10th, 1901)

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	9:10 a.m.	No. 12	4:50 p.m.
No. 2	9:20 a.m.	No. 13	5:00 p.m.
No. 3	9:30 a.m.	No. 14	5:10 p.m.
No. 4	9:40 a.m.	No. 15	5:20 p.m.
No. 5	9:50 a.m.	No. 16	5:30 p.m.
No. 6	10:00 a.m.	No. 17	5:40 p.m.
No. 7	10:10 a.m.	No. 18	5:50 p.m.
No. 8	10:20 a.m.	No. 19	6:00 p.m.
No. 9	10:30 a.m.	No. 20	6:10 p.m.
No. 10	10:40 a.m.	No. 21	6:20 p.m.
No. 11	10:50 a.m.	No. 22	6:30 p.m.

C. AND E. DIVISION.
MARION JUNCTION DEPT.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9:25 a.m.	No. 8	11:20 p.m.
No. 2	9:35 a.m.	No. 9	11:30 p.m.
No. 3	9:45 a.m.	No. 10	11:40 p.m.
No. 4	9:55 a.m.	No. 11	11:50 p.m.
No. 5	10:05 a.m.	No. 12	12:00 a.m.
No. 6	10:15 a.m.	No. 13	12:10 a.m.
No. 7	10:25 a.m.	No. 14	12:20 a.m.
No. 8	10:35 a.m.	No. 15	12:30 a.m.
No. 9	10:45 a.m.	No. 16	12:40 a.m.
No. 10	10:55 a.m.	No. 17	12:50 a.m.
No. 11	11:05 a.m.	No. 18	1:00 a.m.
No. 12	11:15 a.m.	No. 19	1:10 a.m.
No. 13	11:25 a.m.	No. 20	1:20 a.m.
No. 14	11:35 a.m.	No. 21	1:30 a.m.
No. 15	11:45 a.m.	No. 22	1:40 a.m.
No. 16	11:55 a.m.	No. 23	1:50 a.m.
No. 17	12:05 p.m.	No. 24	2:00 a.m.
No. 18	12:15 p.m.	No. 25	2:10 a.m.
No. 19	12:25 p.m.	No. 26	2:20 a.m.
No. 20	12:35 p.m.	No. 27	2:30 a.m.
No. 21	12:45 p.m.	No. 28	2:40 a.m.
No. 22	12:55 p.m.	No. 29	2:50 a.m.
No. 23	1:05 p.m.	No. 30	3:00 a.m.
No. 24	1:15 p.m.	No. 31	3:10 a.m.
No. 25	1:25 p.m.	No. 32	3:20 a.m.
No. 26	1:35 p.m.	No. 33	3:30 a.m.
No. 27	1:45 p.m.	No. 34	3:40 a.m.
No. 28	1:55 p.m.	No. 35	3:50 a.m.
No. 29	2:05 p.m.	No. 36	4:00 a.m.
No. 30	2:15 p.m.	No. 37	4:10 a.m.
No. 31	2:25 p.m.	No. 38	4:20 a.m.
No. 32	2:35 p.m.	No. 39	4:30 a.m.
No. 33	2:45 p.m.	No. 40	4:40 a.m.
No. 34	2:55 p.m.	No. 41	4:50 a.m.
No. 35	3:05 p.m.	No. 42	5:00 a.m.
No. 36	3:15 p.m.	No. 43	5:10 a.m.
No. 37	3:25 p.m.	No. 44	5:20 a.m.
No. 38	3:35 p.m.	No. 45	5:30 a.m.
No. 39	3:45 p.m.	No. 46	5:40 a.m.
No. 40	3:55 p.m.	No. 47	5:50 a.m.
No. 41	4:05 p.m.	No. 48	6:00 a.m.
No. 42	4:15 p.m.	No. 49	6:10 a.m.
No. 43	4:25 p.m.	No. 50	6:20 a.m.
No. 44	4:35 p.m.	No. 51	6:30 a.m.
No. 45	4:45 p.m.	No. 52	6:40 a.m.
No. 46	4:55 p.m.	No. 53	6:50 a.m.
No. 47	5:05 p.m.	No. 54	7:00 a.m.
No. 48	5:15 p.m.	No. 55	7:10 a.m.
No. 49	5:25 p.m.	No. 56	7:20 a.m.
No. 50	5:35 p.m.	No. 57	7:30 a.m.
No. 51	5:45 p.m.	No. 58	7:40 a.m.
No. 52	5:55 p.m.	No. 59	7:50 a.m.
No. 53	6:05 p.m.	No. 60	8:00 a.m.
No. 54	6:15 p.m.	No. 61	8:10 a.m.
No. 55	6:25 p.m.	No. 62	8:20 a.m.
No. 56	6:35 p.m.	No. 63	8:30 a.m.
No. 57	6:45 p.m.	No. 64	8:40 a.m.
No. 58	6:55 p.m.	No. 65	8:50 a.m.
No. 59	7:05 p.m.	No. 66	9:00 a.m.
No. 60	7:15 p.m.	No. 67	9:10 a.m.
No. 61	7:25 p.m.	No. 68	9:20 a.m.
No. 62	7:35 p.m.	No. 69	9:30 a.m.
No. 63	7:45 p.m.	No. 70	9:40 a.m.
No. 64	7:55 p.m.	No. 71	9:50 a.m.
No. 65	8:05 p.m.	No. 72	10:00 a.m.
No. 66	8:15 p.m.	No. 73	10:10 a.m.
No. 67	8:25 p.m.	No. 74	10:20 a.m.
No. 68	8:35 p.m.	No. 75	10:30 a.m.
No. 69	8:45 p.m.	No. 76	10:40 a.m.
No. 70	8:55 p.m.	No. 77	10:50 a.m.
No. 71	9:05 p.m.	No. 78	11:00 a.m.
No. 72	9:15 p.m.	No. 79	11:10 a.m.
No. 73	9:25 p.m.	No. 80	11:20 a.m.
No. 74	9:35 p.m.	No. 81	11:30 a.m.
No. 75	9:45 p.m.	No. 82	11:40 a.m.
No. 76	9:55 p.m.	No. 83	11:50 a.m.
No. 77	10:05 p.m.	No. 84	12:00 p.m.
No. 78	10:15 p.m.	No. 85	12:10 p.m.
No. 79	10:25 p.m.	No. 86	12:20 p.m.
No. 80	10:35 p.m.	No. 87	12:30 p.m.
No. 81	10:45 p.m.	No. 88	12:40 p.m.
No. 82	10:55 p.m.	No. 89	12:50 p.m.
No. 83	11:05 p.m.	No. 90	1:00 p.m.
No. 84	11:15 p.m.	No. 91	1:10 p.m.
No. 85	11:25 p.m.	No. 92	1:20 p.m.
No. 86	11:35 p.m.	No. 93	1:30 p.m.
No. 87	11:45 p.m.	No. 94	1:40 p.m.
No. 88	11:55 p.m.	No. 95	1:50 p.m.
No. 89	12:05 a.m.	No. 96	2:00 p.m.
No. 90	12:15 a.m.	No. 97	2:10 p.m.
No. 91	12:25 a.m.	No. 98	2:20 p.m.
No. 92	12:35 a.m.	No. 99	2:30 p.m.
No. 93	12:45 a.m.	No. 100	2:40 p.m.
No. 94	12:55 a.m.	No. 101	2:50 p.m.
No. 95	1:05 a.m.	No. 102	3:00 p.m.
No. 96	1:15 a.m.	No. 103	3:10 p.m.
No. 97	1:25 a.m.	No. 104	3:20 p.m.
No. 98	1:35 a.m.	No. 105	3:30 p.m.
No. 99	1:45 a.m.	No. 106	3:40 p.m.
No. 100	1:55 a.m.	No. 107	3:50 p.m.
No. 101	2:05 a.m.	No. 108	4:00 p.m.
No. 102	2:15 a.m.	No. 109	4:10 p.m.
No. 103	2:25 a.m.	No. 110	4:20 p.m.
No. 104	2:35 a.m.	No. 111	4:30 p.m.
No. 105	2:45 a.m.	No. 112	4:40 p.m.
No. 106	2:55 a.m.	No. 113	4:50 p.m.
No. 107	3:05 a.m.	No. 114	5:00 p.m.
No. 108	3:15 a.m.	No. 115	5:10 p.m.
No. 109	3:25 a.m.	No. 116	5:20 p.m.
No. 110	3:35 a.m.	No. 117	5:30 p.m.
No. 111	3:45 a.m.	No. 118	5:40 p.m.
No. 112	3:55 a.m.	No. 119	5:50 p.m.
No. 113	4:05 a.m.	No. 120	6:00 p.m.
No. 114	4:15 a.m.	No. 121	6:10 p.m.
No. 115	4:25 a.m.	No. 122	6:20 p.m.
No. 116	4:35 a.m.	No. 123	6:30 p.m.
No. 117	4:45 a.m.	No. 124	6:40 p.m.
No. 118	4:55 a.m.	No. 125	6:50 p.m.
No. 119	5:05 a.m.	No. 126	7:00 p.m.
No. 120	5:15 a.m.	No. 127	7:10 p.m.
No. 121	5:25 a.m.	No. 128	7:20 p.m.
No. 122	5:35 a.m.	No. 129	7:30 p.m.
No. 123	5:45 a.m.	No. 130	7:40 p.m.
No. 124	5:55 a.m.	No. 131	7:50 p.m.
No. 125	6:05 a.m.	No. 132	8:00 p.m.
No. 126	6:15 a.m.	No. 133	8:10 p.m.
No. 127	6:25 a.m.	No. 134	8:20 p.m.
No. 128	6:35 a.m.	No. 135	8:30 p.m.
No. 129	6:45 a.m.	No. 136	8:40 p.m.
No. 130	6:55 a.m.	No. 137	8:50 p.m.
No. 131	7:05 a.m.	No. 138	9:00 p.m.
No. 132	7:15 a.m.	No. 139	9:10 p.m.
No. 133	7:25 a.m.	No. 140	9:20 p.m.
No. 134	7:35 a.m.	No. 141	9:30 p.m.
No. 135	7:45 a.m.	No. 142	9:40 p.m.
No. 136	7:55 a.m.	No. 143	9:50 p.m.
No. 137	8:05 a.m.	No. 144	10:00 p.m.
No. 138	8:15 a.m.	No. 145	10:10 p.m.
No. 139	8:25 a.m.	No. 146	10:20 p.m.
No. 140	8:35 a.m.	No. 147	10:30 p.m.
No. 141	8:45 a.m.	No. 148	10:40 p.m.
No. 142	8:55 a.m.	No. 149	10:50 p.m.
No. 143	9:05 a.m.	No. 150	11:00 p.m.
No. 144	9:15 a.m.	No. 151	11:10 p.m.
No. 145	9:25 a.m.	No. 152	11:20 p.m.
No. 146	9:35 a.m.	No. 153	11:30 p.m.
No. 147	9:45 a.m.	No. 154	11:40 p.m.
No. 148	9:55 a.m.	No. 155	11:50 p.m.
No. 149	10:05 a.m.	No. 156	12:00 a.m.
No. 150	10:15 a.m.	No. 157	12:10 a.m.
No. 151	10:25 a.m.	No. 158	12:20 a.m.
No. 152	10:35 a.m.	No. 159	12:30 a.m.
No. 153	10:45 a.m.	No. 160	12:40 a.m.
No. 154	10:55 a.m.	No. 161	12:50 a.m.
No. 155	11:05 a.m.	No. 162	1:00 a.m.
No. 156	11:15 a.m.	No. 163	1:10 a.m.
No. 157	11:25 a.m.	No. 164	1:20 a.m.
No. 158	11:35 a.m.	No. 165	1:30 a.m.
No. 159	11:45 a.m.	No. 166	1:40 a.m.
No. 160	11:55 a.m.	No. 167	1:50 a.m.
No. 161	12:05 p.m.	No. 168	2:00 p.m.
No. 162	12:15 p.m.	No. 169	2:10 p.m.
No. 163	12:25 p.m.	No. 170	2:20 p.m.
No. 164	12:35 p.m.	No. 171	2:30 p.m.
No. 165	12:45 p.m.	No. 172	2:40 p.m.
No. 166	12:55 p.m.	No. 173	2:50 p.m.
No. 167	1:05 p.m.	No. 174	3:00 p.m.
No. 168	1:15 p.m.	No. 175	3:10 p.m.
No. 169	1:25 p.m.	No. 176	3:20 p.m.
No. 170	1:35 p.m.	No. 177	3:30 p.m.
No. 171	1:45 p.m.	No. 178	3:40 p.m.
No. 172	1:55 p.m.	No. 179	3:50 p.m.
No. 173	2:05 p.m.	No. 180	4:00 p.m.
No. 174	2:15 p.m.	No. 181	4:10 p.m.
No. 175	2:25 p.m.	No. 182	4:20 p.m.
No. 176	2:35 p.m.	No. 183	4:30 p.m.
No. 177	2:45 p.m.	No. 184	4:40 p.m.
No. 178	2:55 p.m.	No. 185	4:50 p.m.
No. 179	3:05 p.m.	No. 186	5:00 p.m.
No. 180	3:15 p.m.	No. 187	5:10 p.m.
No. 181	3:25 p.m.	No. 188	5:20 p.m.
No. 182	3:35 p.m.	No. 189	5:30 p.m.
No. 183	3:45 p.m.	No. 190	5:40 p.m.
No. 184	3:55 p.m.	No. 191	5:50 p.m.
No. 185	4:05 p.m.	No. 192	6:00 p.m.
No. 186	4:15 p.m.	No. 193	6:10 p.m.
No. 187	4:25 p.m.	No. 194	6:20 p.m.
No. 188	4:35 p.m.	No. 195	6:30 p.m.
No. 189	4:45 p.m.	No. 196	6:40 p.m.
No. 190	4:55 p.m.	No. 197	6:50 p.m.
No. 191	5:05 p.m.	No. 198	7:00 p.m.
No. 192	5:15 p.m.	No. 199	7:10 p.m.
No. 193	5:25 p.m.	No. 200	7:20 p.m.
No. 194	5:35 p.m.	No. 201	7:30 p.m.
No. 195	5:45 p.m.	No. 202	7:40 p.m.
No. 196	5:55 p.m.	No. 203	7:50 p.m.
No. 197	6:05 p.m.	No. 204	8:00 p.m.
No. 198	6:15 p.m.	No. 205	8:10 p.m.
No. 199	6:25 p.m.	No. 206	8:20 p.m.
No. 200	6:35 p.m.	No. 207	8:30 p.m.
No. 201	6:45 p.m.	No. 208	8:40 p.m.
No. 202	6:55 p.m.	No. 209	8:50 p.m.
No. 203	7:05 p.m.	No. 210	9:00 p.m.
No. 204	7:15 p.m.	No. 211	9:10 p.m.
No. 205	7:25 p.m.	No. 212	9:20 p.m.
No. 206	7:35 p.m.	No. 213	9:30 p.m.
No. 207	7:45 p.m.	No. 214	9:40 p.m.
No. 208	7:55 p.m.	No. 215	9:50 p.m.
No. 209	8:05 p.m.	No. 216	10:00 p.m.
No. 210	8:15 p.m.	No. 217	10:10 p.m.
No. 211	8:25 p.m.	No. 218	10:20 p.m.
No. 212	8:35 p.m.	No. 219	10:30 p.m.
No. 213	8:45 p.m.	No. 220	10:40 p.m.
No. 214	8:55 p.m.	No. 221	10:50 p.m.
No. 215	9:05 p.m.	No. 222	11:00 p.m.
No. 216	9:15 p.m.	No. 223	11:10 p.m.
No. 217	9:25 p.m.	No. 224	11:20 p.m.
No. 218	9:35 p.m.	No. 225	11:30 p.m.
No. 219	9:45 p.m.	No. 226	11:40 p.m.
No. 220	9:55 p.m.	No. 227	11:50 p.m.
No. 221	10:05 p.m.	No. 228	12:00 a

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Again the father said, "Resign if you like and I'll start you here," but in the solitude of his library he kissed the boy's letter and blessed him in his heart of hearts for replying, "I wouldn't be my father's son were I to resign now, with the prospect of sharp fighting ahead."

Heaven! with what trembling hands and tear dimmed eyes he read the glowing words of old Capt. Rawlin's dispatch telling how brilliant and during the boy had been in the first fierce battle with the Apaches. He draped the Stars and Stripes over Frank's picture in the parlor, and bade the neighbors in to drink to the new south and the old flag, and even Mrs. Hearn, ever pessimistic and filled with secret dread of vague temptations that she knew not of, fearing them more than peril or ambush, took heart and strove to rejoice that Frank was such a soldier. How shocked and sorrow stricken they were when but a short time after came the tidings of the old captain's lamented death! How they studied all Frank's letters and learned to know the regimental officers through his eyes, and longed to meet that capital adjutant, Lane, when he came to Cincinnati recruiting!

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In glaring head lines, in crushing, damning terms, in half a score of prominent northern papers she read of her son as a drunken bully, a gambler, an abusive tyrant to the helpless men committed to his charge, and, utterly overwhelmed, the poor soul had thrown herself upon her knees to implore of heaven the strength to bear the dreaded blow, and wisdom to guide her aright in the effort to reclaim her wayward boy. The gray haired pastor, for whom she had sent came and mingled his tears and prayers with hers, and then they had between them written the letter that was now before him:

It is but the confirmation of a long haunting fear. I have all along felt that you were holding back something from me, my son, and God only knows how I have prayed that this cup might be spared me, and this sin averted from you. I dreaded the temptation of army life for one of your impulsive temperament. I rebelled against the idea of your being subjected to such companionship. I hoped against hope that it might not be so fearful, but, alas! my intuition was right after all. Do not think I am angry, my boy. Do not let this drive you from us. As soon as it is over come home, and all that a mother's love can do shall be done to spare you further bitterness. My first impulse was to write your uncle James at Washington to ask for your recall, but I could not be so to avert the court martial, the good old Dr. Wayne, whose son was in the army before the war, tells me that it is hopeless, and that the best that can be done is to get your resignation accepted, so that, though you have to quit the service, as he says, it may not be by the disgrace of a sentence. I have, therefore, written James to go at once to the secretary and Dr. Wayne has also invoked the aid of some influential friends. I am not insincerely on your part, my son, but I may know that you are not so. It will soon be over. May God sustain you, my son, is the prayer of your devoted and distressed mother.

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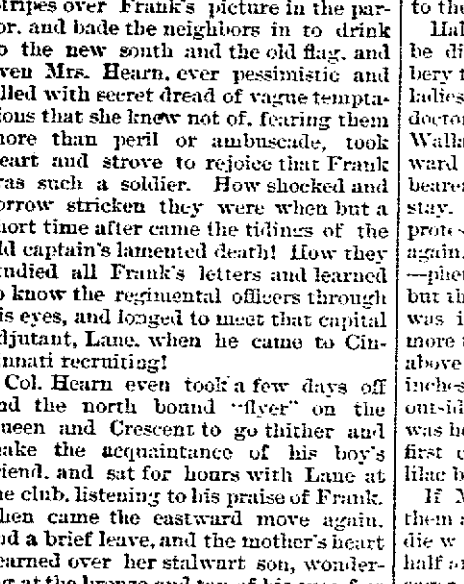
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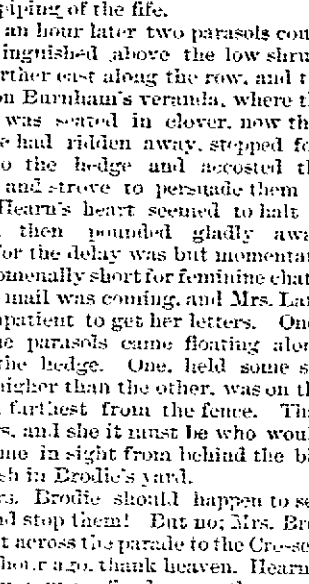
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Again the father said, "Resign if you like and I'll start you here," but in the solitude of his library he kissed the boy's letter and blessed him in his heart of hearts for replying, "I wouldn't be my father's son were I to resign now, with the prospect of sharp fighting ahead."

Heaven! with what trembling hands and tear dimmed eyes he read the glowing words of old Capt. Rawlin's dispatch telling how brilliant and during the boy had been in the first fierce battle with the Apaches. He draped the Stars and Stripes over Frank's picture in the parlor, and bade the neighbors in to drink to the new south and the old flag, and even Mrs. Hearn, ever pessimistic and filled with secret dread of vague temptations that she knew not of, fearing them more than peril or ambush, took heart and strove to rejoice that Frank was such a soldier. How shocked and sorrow stricken they were when but a short time after came the tidings of the old captain's lamented death! How they studied all Frank's letters and learned to know the regimental officers through his eyes, and longed to meet that capital adjutant, Lane, when he came to Cincinnati recruiting!

Col. Hearn even took a few days off and the north bound "flyer" on the Queen and Crescent to go thither and make the acquaintance of his boy's friend, and sat for hours with Lane at the club, listening to his praise of Frank. Then came the eastward move again, and a brief leave, and the mother's heart yearned over her stalwart son, wondering at the bronze and tan of his once fair skin and rejoicing in the strength of his handsome face. Mother like, she sought long talks with him and strove to catechise him as to what they did when not actually in the field. Was there not a great deal of dissipation? Did they not play cards? Were there not too many temptations to drink wine? What opportunity had they for attending divine service? etc. So far as he himself was concerned he answered frankly, but as to his comrades, all these questions he had laughingly parried. He had now been six years an officer, and had never once asked his father for money, yet she nursed her theory that under it all there was something hidden. From childhood she had been taught that army life meant frivolity and dissipation, if not vice, and now at last, when her husband was miles away from home looking after investments he had made in Florida, came this startling and terrible confirmation of her fears.

In glaring head lines, in crushing, damning terms, in half a score of prominent northern papers she read of her son as a drunken bully, a gambler, an abusive tyrant to the helpless men committed to his charge, and, utterly overwhelmed, the poor soul had thrown herself upon her knees to implore of heaven the strength to bear the dreaded blow, and wisdom to guide her aright in the effort to reclaim her wayward boy. The gray haired pastor, for whom she had sent came and mingled his tears and prayers with hers, and then they had between them written the letter that was now before him:

It is but the confirmation of a long haunting fear. I have all along felt that you were holding back something from me, my son, and God only knows how I have prayed that this cup might be spared me, and this sin averted from you. I dreaded the temptation of army life for one of your impulsive temperament. I rebelled against the idea of your being subjected to such companionship. I hoped against hope that it might not be so fearful, but, alas! my intuition was right after all. Do not think I am angry, my boy. Do not let this drive you from us. As soon as it is over come home, and all that a mother's love can do shall be done to spare you further bitterness. My first impulse was to write your uncle James at Washington to ask for your recall, but I could not be so to avert the court martial, the good old Dr. Wayne, whose son was in the army before the war, tells me that it is hopeless, and that the best that can be done is to get your resignation accepted, so that, though you have to quit the service, as he says, it may not be by the disgrace of a sentence. I have, therefore, written James to go at once to the secretary and Dr. Wayne has also invoked the aid of some influential friends. I am not insincerely on your part, my son, but I may know that you are not so. It will soon be over. May God sustain you, my son, is the prayer of your devoted and distressed mother.

P. S.—Frank, my worst anxiety is on your poor father's account. I dread to think of the effect this news will have upon him. He never expected the danger as I did.

And this was the letter poor Hearn was almost raging over when the door opened, after a single preface, bang, and in came the major.

"Hello, lad! How are you today? The regulations which forbid your visiting that commanding officer don't prevent his coming in to see you, I suppose. Any more newspaper attacks? You couldn't have got much worse if you had been running for president of these United States. I see that three papers of my beloved home are now carrying the ugly names I can see my brother published a letter in which I had the temerity to say to him that Welsh was a sneak and Abrams a slouch and you a soldier; but

By CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,
Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "The
Deserter," "From the Ranks," "Dun-
raven Ranch," "Two Soldiers."

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Philadelphia, and published by special arrange-
ment with them.)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIII.

If Frank Hearn was a wronged and unhappy man before the regiment marched away his troubles seemed only intensified now. Deprived of the command of his troop and confined to his quarters in close arrest, he was confronted by a new sorrow, one least expected, yet hardest of all to bear.

The sharp assaults of The Palladium to a certain extent had been discontinued. One great and influential journal of the northwest had taken the pains to investigate the situation independently, and was now giving its readers the benefit of the facts in the case of the much-heralded martyr Welsh.

And when that eminent paper was thus shown up in his true colors the other papers had to moderate their ecstasies on his account. Very few managing editors, indeed, had not already been shrewd enough to see what he must inevitably turn out to be. But the originators had hoped to effect their onslaught on the army before the actual character of their witnesses was exposed.

The moment The Pioneer came to the rescue it was time for them to change the line of attack, for no one of their number dared look horns on a question of fact with a journal so fearless and respected. Still, as the truth can never

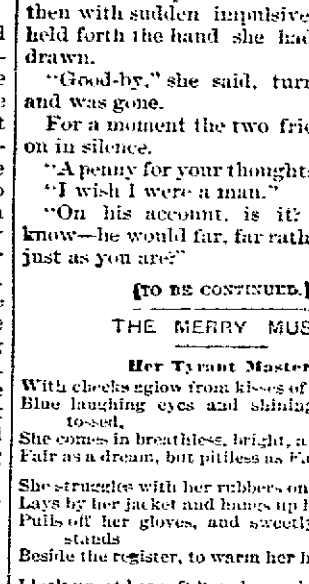
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Yake's Dress Goods and Carpet Emporium.

WASH GOODS:

Elegant Scotch Zephyrs, Tulle on Nordy, Pale Blue, Henriettas, Domestic Dress Gingham, latest colors, new design colors fast and durable. Printed Nansies and Indian patterns come in beautiful designs and exquisite colors. Prices within the reach of everybody. Early selections secures the best patterns.

D. YAKE.

COAL! AT LOW PRICES
L.B. GURLEY'S
OFFICE, NORTH OF ELLIOTT
TELEPHONE, NO. 67

DECORATIVE GOODS

New Japanese Goods,
New Bamboo Goods,
New Mouldings,
New Statuary,
New Art Goods,
New Stamped Linens,
New Etchings and Engravings.

All kinds of Needle Art
Work started or done to
order by Miss Sher-
brooke, of Columbus, O.
All at reasonable prices
at

LANDON'S

West Center Street,
Fisher Block.

FREELAND'S

WALL PAPER STORE

Beats them all 25 per cent!

He keeps the Finest Goods!
The Cheapest Goods!

The Largest Stock
And has control of the best goods. These
new, stylish goods are made to match and
are 25 per cent cheaper than old goods.
25 per cent cheaper than the old goods,
which are being peddled around town.
If you want Wall Paper and Shad-
e Frames, go to FREELAND'S Wall Paper
store, the most complete and elegant line
of Wall Paper in Marion. Remnants for a
trifle. Contracts taken. So much for Wall
Paper put on the wall, or so much a room.
Five Doors East of Court House, Marion,
Ohio.

A PERMANENT SUCCESS

Must have positive merit.
Then try a pair of

STOLL'S SOLID, SERVICEABLE SHOES,

J. H. STOLL'S,
South Main St., sign of Big Red Boot.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Take U. S. Circuit Court,
Marion, O. vs. J. H. Stoll, Defendant.
The defendant, J. H. Stoll, who is
now residing at 101 North Main St.,
Marion, O., is hereby notified that
he is the owner of the copyright in
the book entitled "The Life of George
Washington," published by J. H. Stoll,
Marion, O., and that he is the
author of the same. Any person
who infringes the copyright in the
said book, or who publishes or
sells the same, or who in any way
violates the copyright in the said
book, will be liable to the plaintiff
for damages and costs of suit.
Dated at Marion, O., this 1st day of
March, A. D. 1911.
By J. H. STOLL, Plaintiff.

Spring Jackets.

A splendid line of Spring Jackets
from the largest and best cloak
house in America can be seen
for a few days only, at

D. A. FRANK & CO.'S,

White Front

Masonic Block

Go to Music Hall tonight
"Zeb, the Clodhopper," tonight.
Go to D. M. Odaffer & Co. for calling
cards.

Food Lunch has accepted a clerkship
with L. L. Kelllogg.

A property on south Main street
for sale. See L. L. Kelllogg.

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with L. L. Kelllogg.

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Friday night and will remain here over
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Our popular C-D Corsets are
having quite a run. They come
in Blacks, Drabs and White.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Now is the time to look at Car-
pets and Curtains, the spring rush
will soon be here. We should be
pleased to have you look through
our stock, it may help you in de-
ciding what changes you want to
make in your carpets this spring.
Our display surpasses all previous
seasons in variety of styles and
beauty of colorings.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

The beautiful Spring Dress
Patterns are selling in spite of the
cold weather. It is early, but you
know the advantages of early
purchases.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Black Surahs for ladies' waists
at 50 cents per yard. They
are strictly all silk and have never
been sold before at less than 75c.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Black Failles at 75 cents; also
a full line of New Shades at same
price. This popular weave of
Dress Silk always gives satisfac-
tion and is the most popular Silk
in the market. You know that
they are worth more than we ask
for them.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Fast Black Hosiery. The
market is full of Black Stockings,
but our famous Electric stands at
the head for Ladies, Children and
Men.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

AMUSEMENTS

The Melvilles at Music Hall Last Night.
Coming Attractions.

Another crowded house was present
at Music Hall last night. "The Child
of the Regiment" was put on with the
usual excellence of the Melville com-
pany, and while the play was not as
strong as some of the previous per-
formances, it pleased immensely.
Tonight the company will produce
"Zeb, the Clodhopper."

Next week will be one of excellent
attractions at Music Hall. Tuesday
night Rev. Theodore Clark's lecture
will close the Irving and Longfellow
societies' course of entertainments. On
Wednesday evening the Elks will give
their benefit, consisting of a first-class
minstrel performance, and on Saturday
McKee Rankin's Society Success, "The
Runaway Wife," will be here.

Bert Miller, an actor who takes lead-
ing characters in "Dixie," a war drama
which is being produced under auspices
of secret societies, has been the guest
of Will Sargent all this week. Mr. Mil-
ler went out of here with the Sharp
company.

Her and Burke will be the leading
attractions in the Elks' benefit per-
formance Wednesday night. Their
cabin specialties will be given during
the second part.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette:
"The Runaway Wife" was played in
Haylin's Theatre by a thoroughly good
company, and the production proved
interesting in consequence. Frank
Evans was effective as the unfortunate
artist, Arthur Eastman, and Miss Eva
Clayton gave a painstaking impersona-
tion of Lady Alice. James Hurley,
Hugh Gibson (who treated the new the-
atrical drama in amusingly con-
ventional lines), and Mrs. James H.
Brown assisted among others in the
even excellence to the presentation.
The management had the dramatically
mounted, in accordance with a com-
mendable custom that prevails at this
house."

Tacoma, Seattle, Portland.
The three leading cities of Washing-
ton and Oregon are but striking ex-
amples of the great development and
prosperity of the entire Pacific North-
west. Montana is a state experiencing
wonderful growth. The greatest and
best route to that section is via Chicago
and St. Paul, over the Chicago, St.
Paul and Kansas City railway, noted
for its fast time and elegant service.
Rates and full information can be ob-
tained of

J. A. GIBSON,
Gen'l. Pass. Agent, 211 Court St., Bldg.,
Sawtooth.

The Three Shot.
The prison shoot at Orchard Road,
Marion, O., yesterday afternoon was not a
success in the way of participants, as
only four took part in the killing of the
five birds. There were some good shots
made in the six contests that took
place. In the sixth match, which was
between two of the best contestants, the
score card shows only one "hit."
"Quite a number of spectators
were present and several prizes
were awarded after they got out
of the ugly yard line."

New Line to Kansas City.
Beginning a few days later, the Chicago
and St. Paul and Kansas City railway
will have Kansas City City Line, putting
on two train runs daily, one
leaving Chicago at 11 a. m. and the
second train leaving at 7 p. m. The
first train will arrive at Kansas City
at 11 a. m. and the second at 7 p. m.
They have also added a new morning
train from Chicago to St. Paul, leav-
ing there at 11 a. m. and arriving at
Chicago at 7 p. m.

Commercial Men, Attention.
You are invited to a meeting of the
Commercial Men's Association, to be
held at the Commercial Hotel, Marion,
O., on Friday, March 10th, at 8 p. m.
The purpose of the meeting is to
discuss the proposed new law re-
lative to the sale of liquor, and to
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The purpose of the meeting is to
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WHAT

A Policy in the Union Central Life Insurance Com-
pany Will Do.

Carry Comfort to Sorrowing Homes.

Drive Want from the Doors of Widows and Orphans.

Educate Your Children.

Give Confidence to the Bread Winner.

Administer Mercies to Its Ofttimes Bereaved and
Needy Beneficiaries.

Give You Peace of Mind.

Guarantee Protection to Your Loved Ones.

Afford Protection from an Unfeeling World.

Furnish a Shield for Helpless Children, Dependent
Womanhood and old Age.

It is at once Philanthropic and Beneficent in its char-
acter and Universal in its Application.

Protect Your Business Interests.

Provides for the "Sere and Yellow Leaf" of Your Ex-
istence.

Teaches Economy and Industry.

Provides for the "Rainy Days" which come only too
often to those whose skies are often brightest.

Furnish a Sure Safeguard against sudden calamities.

Covers Shrinkage in the Settlement of Your Estate.

It's as Necessary to Your Estate as Religion is to Your Soul.

Will Prolong and Make Your Life Happier.

The Greatest Enemy of Peace in Uncertainty—Nothing Helps to
Dispel Uncertainty More Surely than a Policy in the

UNION CENTRAL.

Do You Carry Any "Life Insurance?" If not why not?

You carry insurance on all your buildings, yet you and not your build-
ings make the living for your family, and although an Insurance Policy
will not take a true husband or father's place in the family, yet it will
buy bread and butter and pay doctor bills, and if you live to end of Endow-
ment period then you get your own money and it will help you down
life's pathway.

Don't put off taking SOME INSURANCE, at least, for "today" you can
tomorrow you may not be able to, however much you may want it

SMITH & CARSON, Agents,

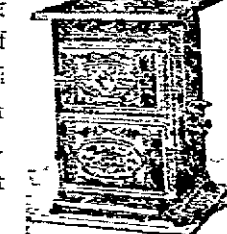
321 1/2
MARION, OHIO.

WHAT DO THE COOKS SAY?

We assert that every cook in Marion could equal the instruct-
ress of the Marion Cooking School if she were provided with
the same material, stove, fuel utensils, brains and ingenuity. Who
dares deny that Marion ladies are not possessed of the requisite
amount of brains and ability? Marion markets can furnish the
material. The Marion Gas Co. the fuel and Cunningham & Stowe
(226 E. St. Center Street) can furnish the only gas stove manufac-
tured that will, with the same care and attention, equal gasoline.

THE VAN WIE GAS STOVE!

Used by Mrs. Ewing
during her course of
lessons in Marion will
be sold to the first
first comer at cost.
Don't all come at
once.



Sanitary Specialties and Gas Fixtures, at
CUNNINGHAM & STOWE'S,
226 EAST CENTER ST.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STAR

OYSTERS!

The leading Oyster House in Marion is the

ENGLISH KITCHEN

The best brands on hand, fresh, at all times. Sold by can or
served to order.

BEAL'S Proprietor.

LUMBER

Lumber, Lumber,

CHEAP AT

PRENDERGAST'S.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken. It is pleasant,
and refreshing to the taste, and
it is the only remedy for the
cure of constipation. Syrup of Figs is
the only remedy of its kind ever
produced, and it is the only
remedy for the cure of